THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1713.

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 25th Sept. 1775.
Flour at 17/. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 11 ½z. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5/ 0d	Beef per Barrel	55/ 0
Flour ——	18 0	Pork	85 0
Brown Bread	14 6	Salt	5 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 2
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35 5

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	10	5	After 6	52	before 6	
Friday	11	6	6	53	6	
Saturday	12	6	6	54	6	
Sunday	13	7	6	55	6	
Monday	14	8	6	56	6	
Tueſday	○	9	6	57	6	Full ○. next Tueſday.
Wedneſday	16	10	6	58	6	

Days 10 Hours 16 min. the 2d.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
PlainConciſePracticalRemarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES, With a ſhort APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hoſpitals; principally deſigned for the uſe of young military Surgeons in North America.
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

☞ As there are but a ſmall number printed, of this uſeful, and at this time highly neceſſary work, Notice is hereby given to all perſons, who deſire any of the BOOKS that if they do not apply very ſoon, they will probably be diſappointed.—It is ſuppoſed the price will be Four Shillings ſtitched, or Five Shillings half bound.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,
HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore —They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for caſh or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——
New York, October 5 1775.

PHILIP BROOKS,
BOOK BINDER from DUBLIN,
CARRIES on that buſineſs in all its branches, at his ſhop in Dock ſtreet, between the Coffee houſe and Old ſlip bridge. New or old books lettered, gilt and rebound in the neateſt manner; merchants and others ſupplied with blank books, either ruled or plain, on the ſhorteſt notice; pocket books, memorandum books, &c. He will ſtudy to give general ſatisfaction to his cuſtomers, and flatters himſelf the public will favour him with encouragement.——The following pamphlets may be had at moderate prices——Cook's voyage round the world; Preſent for an apprentice, Yorick's letters to Eliza, &c. Subſcriptions taken in for the Pennſylvania Magazine.

WHEREAS the Fulling mill of Hanover, in Morris county, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, were advertiſed the 20th of laſt September for ſale, but not being ſold for want of buyers; I therefore, by the advice of a number of my cuſtomers, inform the public, eſpecially thoſe who live at a diſtance, that may perhaps be at a loſs to know whether I yet carry on the buſineſs at Hanover;—I do hereby acquaint them, that I carry on the FULLING and DYING buſineſs in its ſeveral branches, to the greateſt perfection, where the public may depend upon having their cloth done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt care and diſpatch; almoſt any colour dyed upon woollen cloth, yarn, wool and ſilk or cotton, linen, &c. But die ſtuffs ſometimes proving not good, neither can I find in York, or Philadelphia, of every ſort or quality, ſuch as I could mention, fit for ſuch and ſuch colour or dies, and the deadneſs of the wool, ſome of it cauſed by the hardneſs of the winter, and for want of proper care taken of the ſheep, it ſeems to be very hard or difficult ſtriking ſome colours, to the advantage or ſhade they do at home, I have followed the trade ſeveral years in this country, have worked almoſt all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, where it was my chief ſtudy in each place, to dive into this myſtery; and the reaſons above given, and for want of encouragement, is the cauſe why I don't die every colour, as well, and to as great perfection as they do at home.

Men's clothes cleaned, and the ſpots taken out, the colour retrieved; women's ſcarlet cloaks cleaned and the colour retrieved; as alſo gowns, ſkirts, ſilks, or waiſtcoats; takes mildews from goods damaged by ſalt water, or otherwiſe, &c. by me
WILLIAM DENNISTON, Clothier,
At Hanover, Morris County.

N. B. A journeyman wanted, that underſtands his buſineſs in its ſeveral branches, or in the ſhearing and preſſing way, at Hanover. (11 4

PATRIOTISM.

SOME are ignorant of the meaning, but many more are deſtitute of the ſpirit, and not only neglect, but oppoſe the practice of true patriotiſm. It may therefore be of uſe to elucidate the ſubject, and inculcate the duties of the Patriot.

The true Patriot is *civis boni publici ſtudioſus*, one that is more zealouſly concern'd for the public weal and proſperity, than for any private good of his own; and ſedulouſly endeavours to promote it, by every medium within the compaſs of his power.—This is Patriotiſm.

The object of this patriotic concern is the good of mankind in general; but the kingdom, the common wealth, and the country to which he belongs, is the primary object of the true Patriot's benevolence and kind offices. Though he loves himſelf, and has a regard to his own private good, as indeed he ought to have, yet he prefers the public good to every temporal emolument, and intereſt of his own; it being of much greater importance.

This patriotic ſpirit is very beautifully expreſſed, by the pious Juos, while captive in Babylon, ſaying, "If I forget thee, O Jeruſalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jeruſalem above my chief joy.

Though a man's private good is wrapt up, and encloſed in the good of his country; ſo that in purſuing the latter, he ſecures the former; yet the true Patriot prefers the public good above every private temporal advantage of his own, Little then, very little is there of the ſpirit of true patriotiſm either in Great Britain or America. Moſt "mind their own things," few thoſe things that belong to the proſperity and glory of the common wealth.

There have been indeed, and ſtill are ſome noble Patriots in Great-Britain. But the people in groſs are ſtrangers to this ſpirit; and not a few of the firſt rank and character endeavour to ſuppreſs and prevent the growth of it. Can it be that noblemen will act ſo much below the dignity of their character, as to traverſe Great Britain, if not Ireland, from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, to impoſe upon the giddy populace, and make the ſilly ignoramus believe, that if America is ſubjected to the preſent government, falſely called conſtitutional by the King and his wicked Miniſters; ſuch a revenue ſhall be raiſed there, as will eaſe Great Britain of one moiety of their taxes. Thus they endeavour to ſuppreſs and prevent the riſe and growth of a patriotic ſpirit in Great-Britain, by cultivating a private ſelfiſh ſpirit. And the ſame game they are playing in America, by their agents, bribed into confederacy with that wicked miniſtry, by valuable ſums in hand, the promiſe of penſions *in future*, or valuable tracts of land ſettled upon them, when America ſhall be ſubjugated to the iron yoke of their government. Hence the contemptible group of penny ſcribblers, mercenary printers, and buſy agents in both countries, employed to cajole the unthinking parſimonious populace into their arbitrary meaſures, in which they too much ſucceeded; as men are naturally influenced more by their private paſſions and prejudices, than by a public ſpirit.

Some, imagining that if they refuſe to come into the meaſures adopted by the colonies, in vindication of their rights and privileges, they ſhall be under no obligation to pay their quota of the expence incurred by a defenſive war; if the colonies ſhould maintain their ground, and obtain what they inſiſt upon. And then, that they ſhall ſave their caſh and enjoy the bleſſings of liberty, equally with their neighbours. How mean, how ſordid this ſpirit of niggardlineſs and partiality, could they gain what they dream of! but undoubtedly they will be diſappointed in the ſuppoſed caſe. For the expence of the meaſures, purſued by the colonies, is, or will be ſettled, by the repreſentative body of the colonies duly elected, and in Congreſs aſſembled. Every individual Coloniſt therefore, will be obliged to pay their reſpective proportions of the charge. And thoſe, that thus hang back, have but a poor right to expect an equal enjoyment of privileges with their neighbours.

But whilſt theſe are reſtrained by an avaricious ſpirit of parſimony, others are deterred from acting the Patriot by a ſpirit of cowardice; fearing that if the colonies ſhould be ſubdued, they ſhall fall under the punitive reſentment of an arbitrary government; but expect to eſcape the fate of thoſe that reſiſt a deſpotic miniſtry, if they refuſe to come into the defenſive meaſures of the colonies, Thus ſome are reſtrained by avarice, and others ſhrink back with the fear of daſtardly cowards. And it may be ſuppoſed that many, who appear to be ſtrenuous advocates for liberty and freedom, are actuated more by a private ſelfiſh ſpirit than that of a diſintereſted Patriot, the moſt noble ſpirit, next to that which is divine, that can poſſeſs the heart, either of prince or people; yea, there is ſomething in it ſimilar to divinity. It is therefore one of the moſt reſplendent enſigns of magnificence and glory, in the kings of the earth; for it aſſimilates them to the great monarch of all worlds. Whereas an arbitrary cruel ſpirit of tyranny, makes them like unto "the great dragon, which is the devil and ſatan," the grand tyrant of hell, and often proves the deſtruction of kings and kingdoms; but true patriotiſm is as friendly to kings as it is to their ſubjects.

Did king George of Great-Britain underſtand his own intereſt, and conſult his own, as well as his kingdom's ſafety and happineſs, he would ſmile upon, countenance and encourage every ſincere Patriot, baniſh from his preſence every deſpotic tory miniſter, ſuppreſs all their arbitrary tools of cruelty, and give no heed to deceitful ſycophants and court flatterers: Reſolving as king David did, "Mine eyes ſhall be upon the faithful of the Land, that they may dwell with me; he that walketh in a perfect way, he ſhall ſerve me. He that worketh deceit, ſhall not dwell within my houſe; he that telleth lies, ſhall not tarry in my ſight."

PHILO PATRIÆ.

NEWBERN, (*North Carolina,*) *Sep.* 22.

THIS week will ever be remembered as the moſt remarkable epocha in the annals of this country, for the diſcovery of the grand repoſitory and dark depoſitum of Governor Martin's infernal magazine, which, with cool deliberation, he intended to deal out in miſſive weapons of death to the good people of this province. In the palace garden, and under a fine bed of cabbages, was diſcovered and dug up, a barrel, containing about three buſhels of gun powder; in the palace cellar was alſo dug up, two quarter caſks of the ſame commodity, the caſks quite new, and marked R. B. In the palace garden was alſo dug up, about 1000 weight of muſket balls, lately caſt, about 500 weight of iron ſwivel balls, a large quantity of ſmall ſhot, lead, iron worms for the cannon, with ſwabbs, rammers, artillery boxes, matches, and the whole apparatus for his park of artillery, which he would certainly have mounted at the palace, had not the appearance of the people of the town of Newbern, on his attempting to move the palace guns, driven him from the trenches before he had made them quite tenable. 'Tis ſaid his Excellency, the night before he took his precipitate flight from the palace, buried theſe engines of death, as they might remain in places of ſafety till he, or his creatures, might have an opportunity to uſe them.—The palace cannon, 'tis ſaid, were ſpiked up after his Excellency left the palace, by a perſon who no doubt will be obliged to anſwer for his conduct. As 'tis improbable the Governor could procure theſe deadly weapons without aſſiſtance; the Committee of this town and county are uſing their utmoſt diligence to diſcover the authors of ſo black a treachery.

Committee Chamber, Newbern, Aug. 22.

The following letter was wrote by his Excellency Governor Martin, to the Hon. Lewis Henry De Roſſett, Eſq; in anſwer to an information given him of his being charged with giving encouragement to the ſlaves to revolt from their maſters.—As the ſubſtance of this letter is truly alarming, his Excellency therein publicly avowing the meaſure of arming the ſlaves, againſt their maſters, when every other means to preſerve the King's government, ſhould prove ineffectual, the Committee have ordered the ſaid letter to be publiſhed, as an alarm to the people of this province, againſt the horrid and barbarous deſigns of the enemies, not only to their internal peace and ſafety, but to their lives, liberties, and propertied, and every other human bleſſing.

SIR, *Fort Johnſton, June* 24, 1775.

I BEG leave to make you my acknowledgments for your communication of the falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous report that has been propagated of me in this part of the province, of my having given encouragement to the Negroes to revolt againſt their maſters; and as I perſuade myſelf you kindly intended thereby to give me an opportunity to confute ſo infamous a charge, I eagerly embrace this occaſion, moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you, that I never conceived a thought of that nature. And I will further add my opinion, that nothing could ever juſtify the deſign falſely imputed to me, of giving encouragement to the Negroes, "but the actual and declared rebellion of the King's ſubjects, and the failure of all other means to maintain the King's government."

Permit me, therefore, Sir, to requeſt the favour of you, to take the moſt effectual means to prevent the circulation of this moſt cruel ſlander, and to aſſure every body with whom you ſhall communicate on this ſubject, that ſo far from entertaining ſo horrid a deſign, I ſhall be ever ready and heartily diſpoſed to concur in any meaſures "that may be conſiſtent with prudence," to keep the Negroes in order and ſubjection, and for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the province.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
JO. MARTIN.

The Hon. Lewis H. De Roſſett, Eſq;

Reſolved unanimouſly, That his Excellency Governor Martin, by the whole tenor of his conduct ſince the unhappy differences between Great Britain and her Colonies, has manifeſted himſelf an enemy to American liberty, and the rights and bleſſings of a free people; and that by his many wanton exertions of power as Governor of this province, his hoſtile and dangerous letters to the Miniſtry and General Gage, replete with falſities, and miſrepreſentations of the true ſtate of the province, he has proved himſelf to hold principles abhorrent to the rights of humanity, and juſtly forfeited all confidence with the people of this government.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That notwithſtanding the very great pains that have been taken by thoſe who call themſelves friends to government, and their favourable explanations of the emphatical words between turn-commas in the body of the above letter, to make them ſpeak a language different from their true import, they contain, in plain Engliſh, and in every conſtruction of language, a juſtification of the deſign of encouraging the ſlaves to revolt, when every other means ſhould fail, to preſerve the King's government from open and declared rebellion. And the public avowal of a crime of ſo horrid and truly black a complexion, could only originate in a ſoul loſt to every ſenſe of the feelings of humanity, and long hackneyed in the deteſtible and wicked purpoſe of ſubjugating theſe Colonies to the moſt abject ſlavery.

By Order,
R. COGDELL, Chairman.

Committee-Chamber, Newbern, Aug. 10.

The following letters have fallen into the hands of this Committee. This alarming tendency ſufficiently apologizes for their publication. As Governor Martin ſtands ſingly, as a Provincial Governor, in his unremitting ardor to commence hoſtilities againſt this province, are miniſterial orders to him different, or his officious zeal to injure the people of his government prompted by any malevolent principle?

North Carolina, Cape Fear, June 13, 1775.

My Dear Sir,

I TAKE the liberty to encloſe herewith a letter to Mrs. Martin, whoſe ſafe arrival I am moſt anxious to hear, the wind having been eaſterly almoſt ever ſince her departure.

I ſhall be extremely obliged to you if you can ſend me with the royal ſtandard I mentioned to you ſome time ago, or without it, if that is not to be had, a good tent and marquis, of the ſize of the Colonel's tent in the army, with a tent bed, to fit the boot of

it, and furniture, viz. matrafs, bolfters and pillows, to be fent by any veffel bound to Cape Fear river, or in default thereof, to Newbern, directed to the care of Mr. Cornel.

I fhould rejoice to fee a profpect of a happy termination of the deplorable times, that more or lefs threaten the happinefs of every man throughout the Britifh dominions.

My Compliments and warmeft wifhes attend you and Mrs. White, and all your family, and I am, Dear Sir, ever yours.

JO. MARTIN.

The Hon. Henry White, Efq;

I forbear to give you your due additions on the outfide of my letter, to obviate private curiofity.

Cruizer Sloop of War, Cape-Fear, River, July 21, 1775.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 15th inft. by Mr. Cunningham, and highly approve your proper and fpirited conduct; while I cannot fufficiently expreis my indignation and contempt of the proceedings of Captain General Spencer, and his unworthy confederates.

You, and the other friends of government, have only to ftand your ground firmly, and unite againft the feditious, as they do againft you, in firm aflurance that you will be foon and effectually fupported. I wait here to forward the purpofes of the friends of government, or I would have been among you — At a proper feafon you may depend I fhall render myfelf among you, and in the mean time let nothing difcourage you.

The fpirit of rebellion has lately received a moft fevere check in New England, and I have not the leaft doubt that all that country is, by this time, entirely reduced by his Majefty's army, which, by my lateft advices, was carrying on its operations with the utmoft vigour.

Major Snead may be aflured of my attention to all his wifhes at a proper time.

I beg my compliments may be prefented to Colonel M'Donald, and am, Sir,

Your moft humble fervant,

JO. MARTIN.

Lieut. Col. James Cotton, Anfon County.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 14.

The following Addrefs was prefented to Lord DUNMORE, by the corporation of Norfolk, in conteqence of Mr. Holt, Printer of that Borough, being robbed of his Printing materials, and his fervants carried off, by order of his Lordfhip.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. JOHN, *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majefty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, &c.*

WE his Majefty's faithful fubjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council of the borough of Norfolk, in Common hall aflembled, beg leave to repreient to your Lordfhip, that on this day a party of men under the command of Capt. Squire, of the Otter floop of war, lying in this harbour, landed, in the moft public part of this borough, in the moft daring manner, and in open violation of the peace and good order feized on the Printing utenfils belonging to an inhabitant of this town, as well as the perfons of two of his family.

We beg leave alfo to repreient to your Lordfhip, that this act is both illegal and riotous, and that, together with a mufket ball fired into the town yefterday, from on board the King Fifher, has greatly alarmed and incenfed the inhabitants, and has occafioned a great number of the women and children to abandon this borough, and that, if thefe arbitrary proceedings pafs unnoticed by your Lordfhip, as chief magiftrate of this colony, that none of the inhabitants are fafe from infult and abufe. We therefore, as our duty, repreient this matter to your Lordfhip, for your interpofition.

We, my Lord, as men, and as a common hall, have ever preferved the peace of this town, and have never prevented the fhips of war, and others, from being fupplied with provifions, or any other neceffaries, and have carefully avoided offering any infult to any of his Majefty's fervants. We had therefore hoped, that the inhabitants would never have been molefted in their lawful bufinefs. We are forry however, to have it in our power to ftate this fact to your Lordfhip; which we muft, and do think, a grofs violation of all that men and freemen can hold dear.

Allow us to obferve to your Lordfhip, that if the inhabitants had been difpofed to repel infult, they were fufficiently able either to have cut off, or taken prifoners, the fmall party that came on fhore; and this, we hope, is another proof of their peaceable intentions.

We the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common council of the borough of Norfolk, do moft earneftly entreat your Lordfhip that the Captains of the men of war may not reduce the inhabitants to the dreadful alternative of defending their perfons, or tamely fuffering themfelves to be abufed; and requeft that your Lordfhip will interpofe your authority to put a final ftop to fuch violent infringements of our rights and to order the perfons feized on by Captain Squire, to be immediately put on fhore, and the property to be replaced from whence it was taken.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the borough of Norfolk.

" Gentlemen,

I Was an eye-witnefs to a party, belonging to the Otter-floop of war, landing at the hour and place you mention, and did fee them bring off two of the fervants belonging to the Printer, together with his Printing utenfils; and I do really think they could not have rendered the borough of Norfolk, or the country adjacent to it, a more eflential fervice, than by depriving them of the means of poifoning the minds of the people, and exciting in them the fpirit of rebellion and fedition, and by that means drawing inevitable ruin and deftruction on themfelves and country. As to the illegality of the act, I am afraid fome of you, in this very common hall aflembled, ought to blufh when you make ufe of the expreffion; as I know you cannot but be conficious that you have, by every means in your power, totally fubverted the laws and conftitution, and have been the adviiers and abettors in throwing off all allegiance to that Majefty's crown and government to whom you profefs yourfelves faithful fubjects. As to the mufket ball being fired into the town, I do believe there is not a man in it that is not fatisfied it was an accident; and fuch an one as, I hope will not happen again. But with regard to your having ever preferved the peace in your town, there is a recent proof of the contrary. As to your not repelling the infult, as you call it, or taking prifoners the fmall party that was on fhore, I impute it to fome other reafons (from your drums beating to arms during greateft part of the time that the party was on fhore) than to your peaceable intentions. As to your laft requifition, I do aflure you that every means in my power fhall be employed, both with the Navy and Army to preferve the peace and good order, and happineft of the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, fo long as they behave themfelves as faithful fubjects to his Majefty. I expect, at the fame time, that if any individual fhall behave himfelf as your Printer has done, by afperfing the characters of his Majefty's fervants, and others, in the moft fcurrilous, falfe and fcandalous manner, and by being the inftigator of treafon and rebellion againft his Majefty's crown and government, and you do not take fuch fteps as the law directs to reftrain fuch offenders.

I do then expect you will not be furprifed if the military power interpofes to prevent the total diffolution of all decency, order and government. But I promife the Printer, on my honour, if he will put himfelf and fervants under my protection, that they fhall not meet with the leaft infult, and they fhall be permitted to print every occurrence that happens during thefe unhappy difputes between the Mother Country and her Colonies, he only confining himfelf to truth, and repreienting matters in a fair, candid impartial manner on both fides.

This I hope will convince you that I had nothing more in view, when I requefted Captain Squire to feize the types, than that the unhappy deluded public might no longer remain in the dark, concerning the preient conteft, but that they fhould be furnifhed with a fair repreientation of facts, which I know never can happen whilft the Preis remains under the controul of its preient dictators. DUNMORE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore,

My Lord,

THE repreientation and remonftrance of the gentlemen of Norfolk upon your late extraordinary conduct, and your anfwer thereto, demands the notice of the public, and calls forth the following addreis.

A ftrict adherence to truth is ever neceffary to give weight to aflertion. The facts related here, and not teftified by your anfwer to the gentlemen of Norfolk, will find their fupport in your hiftory, recent in the minds of many, or recorded in the annals of this colony. I was really at a lofs to difcover what act of the unhappy Printer had rendered him fo obnoxious to you, until I looked into the Norfolk Gazette of the preceding week, and there I find your genealogy defcribed, which I confefs reflects but little honour on your family; yet, as we preiume it to be truth, the recital could not juftly fubject the bare retailer to fuch violence and oppreffion. The difgrace of your anceftors could have little affected you, had your character been free from guilt; but when the blood flows contaminated, it is not difficult to inveftigate the rife and cauie of perfidy. Had not this obfervation had its full force, your revenge could not have been fo violent. But, my Lord, you tell us you did it for the good of the people. In one inftant, then, you become the aflerter of arbitrary power and defpotic rule; and, having avowed the hoftile act, muft await the public judgment.

You have robbed forcibly two men of their freedom, without a hearing or trial; and you have deprived the public of a free preis, the property of a free man, and one of the criterions of a happy conftitution.

The attempt, atrocious as it is, has been made in Britain; and had your Lordfhip been capable of deriving wifdom from experience, you would furely have declined the commiffion of a crime againft the public, ftill more wicked and unwarrantable. Perhaps your renowned Guardian*, unable to eftabliih this fpecies of flavery amongft the people of England, has, through you, begun the execution here. The flings and fcourges of his machinations have, indeed, involved us in misfortune; but aflure yourfelf, my Lord, deep and diabolical as they are, this country will rife triumphant over them all.

You have often faid, you contemn the man, why then will you imitate his vices? Can you fo blind your underftanding as ferioufly to think, what you affect to believe, that you have rendered a fervice to the borough of Norfolk and the people adjacent? Although not remarkable for penetration or fagacity, you cannot fo far impofe upon yourfelf, as to believe man's happineis is to be promoted by flavery or ignorance, both of which muft be the effect of your proceeding. You muft know, by our law, the perfons of the men, and property of the Printer, were facred. How then could you dare invade the privileges of the one, or the property of the other, and thereby deprive the public of a preis, by which their wrongs are made known, and through which all knowledge is conveyed.

Muft Genius then bow the neck, and court the fmiles of NERO, while fair fcience fits melancholy, deploring her unhappy ftate?

Do you, my Lord, to whom nature has denied the firft of thefe bleffings, and who remain unimproved by the latter, fuppofe they can be fubfervient to a control like yours, guided by paffion, and dictated by folly? Baniih the thought, and at leaft relinquifh part of your depredation.

Can you vainly fuppofe, my Lord, fuch acts as thefe will pafs away with impunity? Not content with the mifchiefs your debauchery and imprudence have brought on this country, aided by your falfe and difgraceful official letters, you now wifh to complete your adminiftration by rapine and defpotifm. Having baniihed your favourite, by deception, you fingly ftalk the deftroyer of peace and good order.

And yet, as if the meafures of your guilt were not full, you have provoked the gentlemen of Norfolk to acts of violence, by upbraiding them with cowardice, that you might have an opportunity of venting your farther rage upon them by fire and iword. To drive them ftill farther to defperation, you have audacioufly declared you will interfere with the military, and call in the aid of the naval power, whenever you think proper to feize any perfon who fhall act contrary to your opinion.

The charge, indeed, is grating; but your threat is intolerable. Who is there would hold his Liberty on the precarious tenure of your Lordfhip's tyrannical mandate?— Your cruelty, exercifed on thofe who have unhappily fallen under your hands, would make the ftate more than wretched; yet, under all this defpotifm, you falfely aflert yourfelf a friend to his Majefty and government. Is then the end of government perverted fo far from its original inftitution as to make the mifery, inftead of the good of mankind, its ultimate view? If it is, your lordfhip's is the character beft adapted to complete and execute the purpofe; for it may be truly faid, that your adminiftration here has changed a happy people into a contrary ftate, and widened that breach which every friend to his country meant to heal.—Thus far have you executed, not the defire, I hope, of our prince, but certainly the defigns of an abandoned miniftry.

The fcope of your anfwer, and character, might carry me farther; but as you hate long narratives, I will reierve my farther animadverfions to a future paper, and fubfcribe myfelf, Your's, &c. C.

* *Lord* Mansfield.

Williamsburg, (in Virginia) *October* 12.

Some time laft week Lord Dunmore was alarmed with information that 19 pieces of cannon were fitted up, and would be foon placed on the wharves, &c. in Norfolk, to annoy the fhips of war, and that a number of men were daily expected from Williamfburg, who were to fire them from behind hogfheads filled with fand.——Yefterday fe'nnight, in confequence of the above intelligence, his Lordfhip fent afhore a party of foldiers, under command of two officers, who marched through Norfolk to the place where the cannon were, deftroyed 17 of them, and carried off two for their own ufe, without moleftation. The above cannon, we are confident, were never intended for fuch a purpofe; on the contrary, they belonged to fundry private Gentlemen, who had removed there for fafety.

A large floop from St. Euftatia, mounting 16 fix pounders and a number of fwivels, is faid to be gone up the bay with a large quantity of gunpowder. Mr. Goodrich of Portfmouth, whofe veffel Lord Dunmore fufpects of having brought in a fupply of that article lately, is confined in irons on board a man of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 25.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Sep. 17.

" We have accounts from St. John's, where the King's troops are in garrifon, that the Continental troops were laying fiege to it. The confufion this has thrown every thing into, is inexpreffible. Proper perfons were immediately employed in collecting what Canadians they could, in order to take up arms, and I have the pleafure to aflure you, they meet with little or no fuccefs, Was a vigorous effort to be made on your fide, this country would be your own. The tools of government are in full employment, fome in obferving the conduct of the Canadians, and others in watching the motion and actions of the Engliih Americans, who can neither fpeak or ftir without its being known."

On Tuefday morning laft, Doctor John Kearfley, and J Brooks, mentioned in our laft papers, were taken from the goal of this city, under a guard of the light horfe, to be conducted to the goals of York and Lancafter counties. The others, Carter and Snowden, ftill remain in this city.

Laft Sunday died of an apoplectic ftroke, in the 53d year of his age, the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Efq; of Virginia, late Preiident of the Continental Congrefs, and Speaker of the Houfe of Burgeffes of Virginia; a gentleman who poffeffed the virtues of humanity in an eminent degree, and joining with them the ioundeft judgment, was the delight of his friends in private life, and a moft valuable member of fociety, having long filled and with great ability, and integrity difcharged the moft honourable public truits. To the truth of this, his family, his friends, and his country bear mournful teftimony.— And yefterday afternoon, his remains were removed from Mr. Benjamin Randolph's to Chriit Church, where an excellent fermon on the mournful occafion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Duche, after which the corpfe was carried to the burial ground, and depofited in a vault till it can be conveyed to Virginia.

The funeral was conducted in the following order, viz.

The three Battalions,
Artillery Companies and Rifle-men of this City.
The Clergy.
The Body,
With the
Pall fupported by fix Magiftrates,
Hon. John Hancock Efq;
The Members of the Congrefs,
Phyficians,
The Members of Aflembly,
Committee of Safety,
Mayor and Corporation,
Committee of the City and Liberties,
Veftry of Chriit and St. Peter's Churches,
Citizens.

By a letter from Boiton, we learn, that the Governor of the town of Boiton and Bunker's Hill, has refufed payment for the cargo he took out of the fhip Charming Peggy, Capt. Dowman, from this port for Lifbon, taken and carried into Boiton, by one of the parliamentary pirates on this coaft; he has however permitted her to depart in ballaft, (if fhe can get men) to England or the Weft Indies.—We alfo learn, the Brig Sea Nymph, Captain Bradford, from this port for Jamaica, and the Brig Catharine, Capt. Mullony from Cadiz, for this port, with feveral others, are taken and carried into Boiton by the Pirates.

Philadelphia, October 27, 1775.

Extracts from the Votes of the Houfe of Repreientatives, Wednefday Oct. 18, 1775.

A MEMBER prefented at the table a letter from the Continental Congrefs to the Committee of Safety for this province, inclofing certain Refolves of the faid Congrefs, paffed the ninth and twelfth of this inftant, which were read by order, and are as they refpectively follow, viz.

Congrefs Chamber, Oct. 12, 1775.

" Gentlemen,

" The preient fituation of affairs renders it abfolutely neceffary in the opinion of the Congrefs, for the protection of our liberties, and fafety of our lives, to raiie feveral new battalions, and therefore the Congrefs have come into the inclofed Refolutions, which I am ordered to tranfmit to you.

" The Congrefs have the firmeft confidence, that from your experienced zeal in this great cauie, you will exert your utmoft endeavours to carry into execution the faid Refolutions, and raiie the battalion recommended to be raiied with all poffible expedition.

" The commiffions I will fill up with the names of the perfons you determine upon, immediately on the receipt of the lift.

" I am, Gentlemen,

" Your moft obedient fervant,

" JOHN HANCOCK, Preiident."

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Safety for Pennfylvania.

"On motion made,

"*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Convention of New-Jersey, that they immediately raise, at the expence of the Continent, two battalions, consisting of eight companies each, and each company of sixty eight privates, and officered with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four Serjeants, and four Corporals.

"That the privates be enlisted for a year, at the rate of Five Dollars per calender month, liable to be discharged at any time, on allowing them one month's pay extraordinary.

"That each of the privates be allowed, instead of a bounty, a felt hat, a pair of shoes, and a pair of yarn stockings; the men to find their own arms.

"That the pay of the officers for the present be the same as that of the officers in the present Continental Army, and in case the pay of the officers is augmented, the pay of the officers in these battalions shall in like manner be augmented from the time of their engaging in the service.

OCTOBER, 12 1775

"*Resolved*,

"That each Captain, and other commissioned officer, while in the recruiting service of this Continent, or on their march to join the army, shall be allowed Two Dollars and Two Thirds of a Dollar per week, for their subsistence; and that the men who enlist, shall each of them, whilst in quarters, be allowed One Dollar per week, and One Dollar and One Third of a Dollar when on their march to join the army for the same purpose.

"That the President transmit to the Convention of New Jersey, blank commissions to be filled up by the said Convention, to the Captains and subaltern officers in the said two battalions, and that the appointment of the field officers be for the present suspended until the Congress shall take order on that matter.

The form of the enlistment to be in the following words, viz.

"I ——— ———, have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are, or shall be established for the government of the said army."

Resolved, That a similar recommendation issue to the Assembly, or Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, to raise one battalion on the same terms as those ordered to be raised in New Jersey, and to be officered in like manner.

Resolved, That the men enlisted be furnished with a hunting shirt not exceeding in value, One Dollar and One Third of a Dollar, and a blanket, provided these can be procured, but not to be made part of the terms of enlistment.

Ordered to lie on the table,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

A Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Glasgow, Captain Townsend, *from* Fort William, *in* Scotland, *who has brought the* Edinburgh *papers to the* 22*d of* August, *from which we have extracted the following advices, viz.*

LONDON *August* 19.

A LETTER from a gentleman of credit at court says, "the petition of the Congress, sent over by Governor Penn, has been graciously received, that the troops are countermanded, and an accommodation between Great Britain and the Colonies, is very likely soon to take place."

An agent of one of the regiments at London, writes, that the troops intended for America are countermanded, but does not mention whether it is on account of the prospect of an accommodation, or agreeable to the former plan of the ministry, not to send over any more troops till the spring.

A gentleman just arrived in town, who left London on Thursday says, that expresses were very frequent between Lord North and the other people in power; that a private conference was held by them and Mr. Penn, in presence of his Majesty, and that it was the general opinion in London, that a reconciliation would be brought about.

A few days ago arrived in town from New York, Mr. Speaight of that place, chymist and druggist, who was obliged to fly from that country for refusing to take up arms against government, and join the rebellious army, and for speaking in governments favour; his life and property were threatened, and in danger. Mr. Speaight had but three days notice to get away; he has left a wife and family behind, together with all he is worth, in the hands of the Provincials.

Lord Chatham is so exceedingly ill, as to be past all hopes of recovery.

HARTFORD, October 30.

Last Friday were conducted to this place, 18 prisoners of the 26th regiment of Ministerial troops, taken by a party from the American army near St. John's.

His Honour Gov. Trumbull has issued a proclamation (agreeable to a Resolve of the General Assembly) continuing the embargo on provisions, to the first day of June next.

WATERTOWN, *October* 23.

Extract of an intercepted letter from an officer of the navy, to his father in Great-Britain, dated August 24, 1775.

"I think it my duty to inform you at every opportunity which offers, where, and how I am situated. We find the country (as much as we can view of it from the mast head of our ship) to be very inviting, but the people are so strenuous in support of their rights and liberties, that there is no venturing among them; no lad of 16 without his musket, and every man has in proportion, with ammunition in great plenty. I know not what you think of the Americans; but it is in general thought that their pretensions are in some measure founded on just principles, and we heartily wish for peace. They are determined to stand out to the last, and are so warlike, that they oblige us to keep a good look out all day, and to be under arms all night, expecting hourly an attack to be made; it's thought possible for them to destroy us if they please, being the only man of war at or near this place; and as affairs are at present carried on against them, I make no doubt but they will attempt it before long."

Tuesday night two floating batteries went down Cambridge river, and fired on the town of Boston; and by a person from thence since, we learn, that one of the balls killed a bombardier in his tent, and another went through the Lamb tavern. What other damage was done, we have not heard. A nine pounder split in one of our batteries, and badly wounded five or six of our people.

We are credibly informed, that near one half of the people have removed out of Newport, Rhode Island; and that many more would follow, during the course of the present week.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

We hear his Majesty has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM TRYON Esq; Governor of New York, Major of the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

Yesterday arrived and passed through this City, in his way to Philadelphia, an Express from General Schuyler, to the Continental Congress.—The Express informs us, that he left Ticonderoga, on Thursday the 26th of October: That General Schuyler had received an express from General Montgomery: That our forces had taken Chamblee, with 170 prisoners, 50 barrels of powder, &c: and a pair of colours belonging to the 7th regiment; which the Express carries with him to the Congress. He also says, it was expected St. John's would be taken before he got to Albany.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the New York Provincial Forces, dated at the Camp before St. John's, the 11*th October*, 1775.

"——The siege against St. John's, has now continued above three weeks. The Canadians under the command of the indefatigable Colonel Livingston, undertook to occupy a piece of ground on the eastern side of the lake, and sent to our General for assistance, when the brave Major Zedwitz, was sent to take the command.—With only 12 of our men, and 21 Canadians, he nobly defended himself against 44 Regulars, who attempted to land under the cover of the guns on board their vessels on the Lake—An officer of the Regulars he killed with his own hand with a rifle. Several other Regulars were wounded or killed, without any loss on our side.

"In my opinion, our success depends on occupying the Eastern side of the river, to which their fort lies open, and their vessels are exposed to inevitable destruction.——I viewed the ground myself yesterday, and all the officers who have seen it, concur with me in opinion."

On Saturday last, JOHN J. CLUTE, Esq; of Albany, was admitted to practise as an Attorney at Law, in all the Courts of Record in this Province.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rhode-Island, to his friend in this City, October 31, 1775.

"This will inform you, that last Thursday your Sloop with several other prizes were retaken from his Majesty ship Viper, by the Provincials, and carried safe into Providence, which you may depend on as a fact."

The above letter was brought yesterday morning from Rhode Island, by Captain Kelly, of Setaucket.

The following is the substance of the examination of Elijah Cable, of Fairfield, in Connecticut, taken last Tuesday before the Provincial Congress; viz.

That he left St. John's on Friday the 13th that there is about 4000 men at that place; General Montgomery is on the South side, and the Canadians on the East side; the bomb battery is 66 or 67 rods from the fort, that they had set one barrack on fire in the fort, with the great mortar commonly called the old sow. On Saturday the 14th, while he was at the Isle au Noix, a very heavy firing began early in the morning, and continued until night, and then began the next morning, and continued until 10 o'clock when the firing ceased; what was the event of this action he could not tell, the wind being fair he set sail. He met Gen. Wooster near Ticonderoga; our people had taken from the Regulars, some blanket coats, stockings and shoes, four hogsheads of rum, and some wine; that a party of the Regulars went out in a floating battery to drive off our Canadians, about 500 in number, who were at work on the East battery, but were repulsed three days successively. Saw several Indians when he came away; our people lie on the North side, about three quarters of a mile from the fort, and often go up and kill the centinels. Provisions plenty, and the men in good spirits. Our army had lately received a reinforcement of 600 men from different quarters. Gen Montgomery has a sloop, a schooner, and two row galleys; each has a twelve pounder, and eight or nine swivels, a boom is across at Isle au No'x. Our people shot several holes th o' the King's vessel after she was hauled up—No snow when he left St. John's.

AN EXPRESS

Just arrived from

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775.

SIR,

THE inclosed information being of the highest importance, I thought it proper to transmit it to you with all dispatch,

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the Service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke* Esq; Dep. Governor of Rhode Island, Providence.

(Inclosed)

Falmouth, Monday, October 16 1775.

THE Canceaux ship of sixteen guns, commanded by Captain Mowat, a large ship, schooner, and a sloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inst. At three o'clock P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun shot, and immediately Captain Mowat sent a letter on shore to the town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately chose a committee of three gentlemen, and sent them on board, to know the reason of the town's being set on fire. He returned for answer, that his orders were to set on fire all the sea port towns between Boston and Halifax, and that he expected New York was then burnt to ashes. He farther said, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he desired that he might shew some favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I suppose as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to some gentlemen at Falmouth, for civilities shewn him when in captivity amongst them) and which favour was to spare the town till nine o'clock, Wednesday morning, in case we would send him off eight small arms, which the town immediately did.

Wednesday morning being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to save the town; he said he would save the town till he heard from the Admiral, in case we would send off four carriage guns, deliver up all our small arms, ammunition, &c and send four gentlemen of the town as hostages, which the town would not do. About half past nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed vessels, and in five minutes set fire to several houses. He continued firing till after dark the same day, which destroyed the largest part of the town. He further informed the Committee that he should proceed to Portsmouth, and destroy that place also.—The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witness my hand.

PEARSON JONES.

Prospect Hill, October 24, 1775.

SIR,

BY an Express that arrived from Falmouth last night, we learn the greatest part of the town is in ashes. The enemy fired about three thousand shot into it, and a large number of carcases and bombs, which set the town on fire, the enemy landed once or twice to set fire to the stores, they lost eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken prisoner, the inhabitants got out a very considerable part of their furniture, no person killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing: The enemy produced orders from Admiral Greaves, to burn all the towns from Boston to Halifax. Captain Mowat informed the Committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days since, to burn all the sea port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hostages for their future good behaviour; he also acquainted them that he expected the city of New York was in ashes: By these accounts we may learn what we have to expect. I think Newport should be fortified in the best manner it can be, doubtless the enemy will make an attempt to get the stock off the island; provision should be made to defeat them; death and desolation seem to mark their foot steps; fight or be slaves is the American motto, the first is, by far, the most eligible. In haste, I am with esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Esq; in Providence, (per Express.)

Last Thursday morning departed this life, Mr. William Ward, of the Manor of Philipsburg, in the county of Westchester, aged 105 years, 4 months, and 20 days; he was born in the town of Fairfield in Connecticut, was a worthy good man, bore an excellent character, had the free exercise of his senses to the last moment, and the saying of the Royal Psalmist was verified in him, i. e. "I have been young and now am old, and I never have seen the righteous forsaken; nor his seed begging their bread."

READY Money given for POT and Pearl Ashes, and Bees Wax, by

13-16 THOMAS PEARSALL.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the Pasture of the Subscriber in Greenwich in Fairfield County, on or about the 22d day of October last, 1775, A STRAWBERRY ROAN HORSE about 14 hands three inches high, about four years old, no mark natural or artificial, a slender make, his mane lying the off side, a long neck, something crooked hind legs: Had on when taken away, one shoe on his fore foot a natural pacer, goes large, carries his tail low, his main long and foretop—Whoever takes up said HORSE, and delivers him to David Landon, Merchant at Guildford or to the Subscriber in Greenwich, shall be rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

13—16 EBENEZER MEAD.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hortenseck township of Newark, New Jersey, a negro man named DOLL about 40 years of age, six feet high, a well set fellow, much pitted with the small pox, talks low Dutch and English: Had on and took with him, a light great coat, pretty much worn, two striped vests, one pair tow trowsers, one pair black and white homespun stockings, marked with S. on the top It is supposed that he went off with another negro man, well set and thick. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his Master shall get him again shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

13—16 CALEB HETFIELD.

STOLEN,

OUT of the house of Capt PETER BERTON, on Tuesday October 31st, 1775, ten silver table spoons, viz. Three mark'd P. A B. in a cypher, Tower stamp W W four ditto, P. B Ship York stamp I. G S. three ditto P B. stamp Co Dunn ——— The Person suspected is tall, of a swarthy complection, had on a long Wilton coat short wailed, blue trowsers, new shoes, blue yarn stockings, and a cock'd hat. If offered for sale or to be pawn'd, they are desired to be stopped, till notice is given, which will be kindly received.

13—16

Information Wanted.

OF the sloop Springfield-galley, burthen about fifteen tons, three years old, sloop built, main second hand sails; hath been employed above two years in carrying Oysters and Clams out of the bay, on the south side of Long-Island, and owned until June past, equally between the subscriber and John Rider, both of Brook Haven on Long Island; but said Rider in June last, sold his half of said sloop to Jenkinson Jeanes, while my half was in the care of Capt. John Jones, immediately after which purchase, the said Jenkinson Jeanes, for various reasons, was suspected of an intention of running away with my half of said sloop Springfield-galley; and therefore was, by myself and Capt. Jones, forewarned and admonished, not to do it, but he took an opportunity, about the middle of June last, when Capt. Jones was ashore at Brook Haven, and went off with her, taking with him for a hand, his brother Messiock Jeanes, a lad about 15 years old, since which he has not returned, nor sent me any account of himself or said sloop, that I have received. But I am informed he has been at New York and other places with said sloop pretending he was sole owner, and trying to sell the whole of her at an under rate.———These are therefore, to forewarn all persons, not to buy or hire of him, more than his half of said sloop, nor furnish him with any thing on account of me, or the sloop, as I will not pay any debts he may contract. And I do hereby desire him, or whoever hath possession of her, to return her to me immediately; and I do hereby desire any person, that can give me information of him or said sloop, to do it, for which I promise a reasonable reward. And I do further offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, to any one not now in possession of said sloop, that will take her up and bring her safe, and deliver her to me at Blue Point, in Brook Haven.

The last account I have heard of him is, that he was lately in New York, where he had married a base woman, and were both cured of the foul disorder, and took her on board, saying he was bound up the river, above Albany, where he would sell the sloop, and settle in some back part of the country. A particular account of him may be had at the post in New-York. I would be glad to sell my half of said sloop, very cheap.

13—16 EBENEZER DAYTON.

Coramin, Brook Haven, October 25, 1775.

WILLIAM and SARAH LONG.

HAVE Removed their BOARDING SCHOOL from New York, to the House, late Mr. Jacob Ricketts, between the Old Point and Elizabeth Town, where YOUNG LADIES, are genteely boarded, and educated in different branches of useful and polite Learning.

POET'S CORNER.

HIGH on the banks of Delaware,
Fair *Liberty* the ſtood;
And waving with her lovely hand,
Cry'd, "Still thou roaring flood.

"Be ſtill ye winds, be ſtill ye ſeas,
"Let only zephyrs play;"
Juſt as the ſpoke,—they all obey'd;
And thus the maid did ſay.

"Welcome, my friends, from every land,
"Where Freedom doth not reign;
"Oh! hither fly, from ev'ry clime,
"Sweet Liberty to gain.

"Mark Londonderry's brave defence
"'Gainſt Tyranny that ſway'd:
"Americans the example's great!
"Like them be undiſmay'd.

"Expect not that on downy beds,
"This boon you can ſecure:
"At perils ſmile, rouſe up your ſouls!
"War's dangers to endure.

"'Gainſt your affronted land behold,
"Oppreſſion rears its head,
"In Hydra form, and battle's din,
"On trembling waves to tread.

"But ye, it's ſons, will ne'er give up
"Your parent ſires 'till death:
"Behold you beauteous virgins! ſeek
"Laurel, your brows to wreath.

"Bear on your minds the noble deeds
"Your anceſtors atchieved;
"How many worthy Britons bled,
"To have their children freed!

"See, on the meteors of the night,
"Their ſpirits wanly fly!
"Rous'd from their graves by your diſtreſs,
"Hark! thus I heard them cry,

"Was it for this—ye mothers dear!
"Ye nurſ'd your tender babes?
"Was it for this—our yet lov'd ſons!
"We ſheath'd our truſty blades?

"O! genius of our antient times!
"Be thou our children's guide,
"To arms! to arms!" "They call to arms,
"And ſtalk in martial pride.

"I will them guide, ye rev'rend ſires!
"Go to your tombs in peace:
"The rage of proud uſurping men,
"Your ſons ſhall yet repreſs,

"Hold up your heads—ye weeping fair!
"Their ſwords are on their thighs:
"Smile yet again—ye lovely babes!
"Their banners in the ſkies.

"I come, I come, to join your trains;——
"Heav'ns miniſters I ſee;——
"Farewel, my friends, be not afraid!
"Be virtuous and be FREE!

"Heav'n's portals open'd as ſhe ſoar'd,
"And angels thence did come,
"With heav'nly ſongs, and golden harps,
"The Goddeſs welcom'd home.

September 1775.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

VALENTINE NUTTER,

BOOK-BINDER,
Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE:

JOSEPHUS's WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly bound and lettered, much ſuperior to any that have yet made their appearance, at the moderate price of 36s. per ſet. He has likewiſe for ſale, day books, all of his own manufacture. As he continues to carry on the book binding buſineſs in all its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, and the public in general, being determined to do his work as cheap and good as can be done in this city. Old books from the country will be done neatly, and returned immediately.

He has yet on hand the following books,

Folio and octavo bibles,
Burket on the new teſtament,
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the new teſtament, 6 vols.
Rollin's antient hiſtory, 10 vols.
Guthry's hiſtory of Scotland, 10 vols.
Arabian tales, 4 vols.
Young's works, 4 vols.
Rambler, 4 vols.
Tattler, 3 vols.
Humphry Clinker, 3 vols.
Don Quixotte, 4 vols.
Goodall's Queen Mary, 2 vols.
Guardian, 2 vols.
Fable of the bees, 2 vols.
Anſon's voyage, 2 vols.
Sherlock's diſcourſes, 4 vols.
Fordyce's dialogues, 2 vols.
Hervey's dialogues, 3 vols.
Rowe's works, 4 vols.
Gil Blaſ, 4 vols.
Shenſton's works, 2 vols.
Secd's ſermons, 2 vols.
Wiſton on the covenant, 3 vols.
Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols.
Conductor Generalis, or the Juſtice's Aſſiſtant,
French and Engliſh dictionaries,
Blacklock's paraclete,
Fordyce's ſermons to young women,
Eſſay's on huſbandry,
Sherlock on Providence, death, and Peter the Great,
Dodridge's regeneration,
Sentimental journal,
Cyrus's travels,
Rowe's letters,
McLaurin's ſermons,
Pilgrim's progreſs,
Ambroſe looking unto Jeſus,
Wilſon on the Lord's ſupper,
Goſpel ſonnets,
Scripture ſong's,
Gordon's and Dobſon's ſyſtem of arithmetic, being one of the beſt now extant,
Shakeſpear's Jeſts, or the Jubilee Jeſter; being one of the beſt collections of jeſts ever publiſhed in America.
Watts's pſalms and hymns either ſingle or together, gilt or plain.
Spelling books, primmers,
Sealing wax, wafers,
Ink powder, pencils,
Receipt books,
Pocket books,
Orderly books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE the following PLAYS,

Recruiting Officer, Weſt Indian, Beggar's Opera, Mock Doctor, Virgin Unmaſked, Romeo and Juliet, Careleſs Huſband, Mourning Bride, Beaux Stratagem.

Beſt RED and BLACK INK.

N. B. The beſt price will be given for tanned ſheep-ſkins, and country quills. 11

TWO DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Orange County, precinct of New Cornwall, early on Monday morning the 18th ult. a Negro man named CAMBRIDGE, about 38 years of age, about five feet four inches high, thick and well made, talks like a new Negro, and when a little confuſed, hardly to be underſtood; Had on when he went away, a blue coat, green jacket faced with red, blue breeches, new ſhoes, and a new wool hat, home made, a linen check ſhirt, took with him two old brown homeſpun jackets, one tow ſhirt, two trowſers, and one pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers; has a ſcar on the upper part of his forehead, walks crippling, toes turned out, ſuppoſed he will make for New-York, and attempt to get on board a man of war, having communicated hese his intentions to one of his companions.—— Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

10—13 GILBERT WEEKS.

DRUMS

MADE and ſold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-ſtreet, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel ſtreet, now called Beekman-ſtreet, equal to any that have been imported, for ſound or beauty. As ſaid Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be ſerved at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. The purchaſers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to ſound well. 9——

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An aſſortment of dry goods, and ſundry other articles on hand, which will be ſold reaſonable, to cloſe the ſale.

1701 New-York, Auguſt 10, 1775.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living at Newfoundland, in the county of Bergen, and townſhip of Pompton, one light blue cloth coat, one light drab coloured coat and jacket, one old homeſpun blue jacket, one gun, and ſeveral other articles not yet known, ſuppoſed to be taken by one David John, a well ſet man, about five feet three inches high, black hair, much marked with the ſmall pox, and has an impediment in his ſpeech.——Whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief and clothes, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN YERRY KNOUSE.

Juſt arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's new imported great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs; as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a ſound digeſtion; for as moſt diſeaſes have their origin contracted, by the uſe of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Alſo a freſh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balſam; whoſe great efficacy is ſo well known to cure the moſt inveterate diſorder, in the breaſt, as ſhortneſs of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many perſons, from a proper uſe and continuing the ſame a reaſonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and ſome have been effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſms, cholic, gravel and conſumptions.—Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, viz.

in ſterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be ſold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balſam and tincture are (by appointment) to be ſold by Michael Hoffman, ſhop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oſwego-Market, and by none elſe in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

THE Printer hereof is obliged to requeſt all his Cuſtomers, whoſe Accounts have been twelve Months, or a longer Time ſtanding, to make immediate Payment, otherwiſe, as the increaſe of his Cuſtomers, has increaſed his Expenſe, without any immediate proportionable increaſe of Profit; he ſhall find himſelf diſtreſſed by that very Cuſtom that was kindly intended for his Benefit, and be in a few Weeks under the Neceſſity of ſtopping his Paper.

Now Selling off very low for CASH.

At the STORE of

ROBERT GAULT,

In MAIDEN-LANE,

A large and general Aſſortment of GOODS,

Among which are the following;

SUPERFINE, middling, and coarſe cloths; coatings, friſes, duffils, ſerges, ſwanſkins, flannels, rattinets, ſhalloons, crapes, cambletts, durants, tammies, ſtuffs, calimancoes, grograms, ſilverets, poplins, bombazeens, Marſeilles quilting, dimethees, drawboys, huckaback, thickſets, jeans, bed ticks, plain and figured ſattins, plain and figured modes, ducapes, plain and ſtriped luteſtrings, mantuas, taffeties, perſians, ſilk and worſted breeches pieces; men's, women's, and boys ſilk, thread, cotton, and worſted ſtockings; plain and figured velvets, India and Engliſh chints, callicoes, cottons, cambricks, muſlins, lawns; ſilk, kenting, and ſcots handkerchiefs; ribbons, fans, men's and women's ſilk and leather gloves, black and white lace and edgings, tapes, bindings, gold and ſilver buttons, twiſt ditto, broaches, ear-rings, necklaces, &c. &c.

Alſo, a large aſſortment of hard ware, uſeful and ornamental china, glaſs, plated ware, and looking glaſſes.

☞ What remains on hand of the above goods, on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, will that day be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE.—The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock in the morning, and continue until all is ſold. 10—13

New-Jerſey, Monmouth. } BY order of the honorable court of common pleas, John Anderſon and James Lawrence, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the court of common pleas for ſaid county, that Lippington Sought, Joſeph Cox, Samuel Brogden and John Chamberlin, priſoners for debt in the goal of ſaid county; have been duly ſworn, and filed their ſchedule, purſuant to the late act of aſſembly, of ſaid province; an act entitled, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, made in the twelfth year of his Majeſty's reign. Now theſe are to give notice to the creditors of ſaid priſoners, that they be together at the court-houſe of ſaid county, on the 25th day of November next, to ſhew cauſe before the judges, if any they have, why the ſaid priſoner's eſtate, ſhall not be aſſigned for the uſe of their creditors, and their bodies diſcharged from their preſent confinement, purſuant to ſaid act of aſſembly.

October 19th, 1775. 12 15

New-York, October 20, 1775.

WILLIAM GLENNY

AND

JAMES BARRY

HAVE opened a SCHOOL, the 17th inſt. in the houſe, where Mr. STEEL formerly taught, on Golden Hill; where youth will be inſtructed in the Engliſh Tongue grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Latin, and Greek claſſics; A general courſe of Mathematics, viz. Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conick Sections, Fluxions, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Dialling, Gunnery, Fortification, the Elements of Aſtronomy, Geography, &c.

. Night School opened the ſame evening.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the members of the New-Jerſey medical ſociety, that they are to meet, agreeable to their adjournment in Princeton, at the houſe of Mr. William Whitehead, on the ſecond Tueſday in November next, at 11 o'clock in the morning. October 25th, 1775.

12 15 HEZ. STITES, Sec'ry.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, to all the Creditors of John Jenkins, that we the Subſcribers being Aſſignees appointed to ſettle the Eſtate of the ſaid John Jenkins, will meet at the Court-Houſe in Newark, on the 22d Day of November next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of the ſame Day, in order to make a Diviſion of ſuch Eſtate of the ſaid John Jenkins, as is come to our Hands.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, } Aſſignees.
AND
THOMAS SAPPEN, }

Newark, New Jerſey, Oct 13th, 1775. 12 5

WHEREAS ſundry perſons in this Precinct, who delight in ſowing diſcord among the inhabitants, lately framed, and endeavoured to get ſubſcribers to a petition, the purport and intent of which was, to procure a diſſolution of the Committee of this Precinct, which petition was preſented to me by Elijah Perkins, to be ſigned, but I refuſed and never did ſign it; notwithſtanding which, he, or ſome other evil-minded perſon, an enemy to the cauſe of liberty, forged my hand as a ſigner to the ſaid petition, which has given great uneaſineſs to my friends, and cauſed me to be conſidered by many people as an enemy to my country. This is therefore to declare to all perſons, that I never ſigned any petition in favour of the ſaid Abijah Perkins, or againſt the Committee of New Marlborough, or any other place, nor ever intend to do ſo, unleſs their conduct ſhould differ greatly from what it has hitherto been. This from a faithful friend to the rights and liberty of his country.

WILLIAM PENBROOK.

October 24th, 1775.

ESCAPED from Springfield Gaol, on Monday the 2d inſtant, JONATHAN HAMPTON, of New York, the maſter carpenter, taken at the Light-Houſe Iſland Boſton: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſhort curl'd hair, ſomething hard of hearing; had on a blue ſurtout, darkiſh brown coat, green jacket, black breeches, a pair of mixed coloured ribbed ſtockings, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, ſleeve buttons of an oval ſhape. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Jonathan Hampton, and convey him to me at Springfield, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges, paid by me

ABNER SMITH, Gaoler.

Springfield, October 4, 1775. (10 13)

Baltimore-Town, Auguſt 20, 1775.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, an Engliſh convict ſervant man, named BENJAMIN SAGERS, a blackſmith and gunſmith by trade, a very ſtreight round fac'd fellow, about five feet 11 inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, ſhort light hair, and ſeveral ſcars on his head and face; Had on when he went away, a white ſhirt, blue coat, ſtriped trowſers, ſpotted ſtockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat cut in the faſhion; may probably forge a paſs, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have, if twenty miles from home, Forty Shillings, if forty miles, Four Pounds, if eighty miles, Eight Pounds, and if One hundred miles, the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

10—13 AWERAY RICHARDSON.

DRUMS

Of the beſt Quality, manufactured in America,
To be ſold by the Printer. 11—

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM PRINCE,

AT

FLUSHING LANDING, on Long-Iſland, near New-York,

A LARGE Collection of FRUIT-TREES, &c. as follows, viz.

ALL kinds of Engliſh cherries and others, all kinds of plumbs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, quinces, and apples, a large quantity of the black and white mulberry, which bear as they ſtand; alſo about one thouſand Madeira nut trees, and a number of black walnut and butter nut trees, fig trees, black, red, and white currants, green, yellow, and amber gooſeberries, large chili, hautboy, red-wood, and white ſtrawberry, a quantity of hard and ſoft ſhell almond trees, and a great number of large Barcelona filbert trees.

Flowering trees and ſhrubs, viz. The large Carolina magnolia, catalpa, tulip tree, dogwood, ſnow ball, lilly, ſtanding American honey ſuckle, locuſt trees, wild tamarind trees, button wood trees, ſaſſafras trees, Carolina alſpice trees, medlar trees, red cedar trees, pine trees of different ſorts, ſuch as white pine, Jerſey and Weymouth pine, double and ſingle ſpruce fir, and all kinds of timber trees, ever green trees, flowering trees, ſhrubs and plants.

The prices of the above trees, ſhrubs, and plants, are as follows, viz. Fruit trees 1s. 6d. each, except quince trees, mazard and morello cherry trees, which are 2s. per tree; currants and gooſberries 6d. per plant; Madeira nuts, black walnuts, and butter nut trees 2s. 6. each; the Carolina magnolia 4s. per tree; tulip tree 2s. 6d. catalpa tree 2s. 6d. ſnow ball tree 2s. dogwood tree 2s. 6d. lily, locuſt, wild tamarind, button wood trees, flaming American honey-ſuckle, ſaſſafras, cedars, medlars, Carolina alſpice, ſpruce, and pine 1s. each, and all other American ſhrubs, &c. according to their quality. Filbert trees at 2s. each. A Number of trees of the Balſam Peru at 2s. 6d. each

All the above fruit trees are inoculated and grafted, and ſhould any perſon incline to purchaſe, there are now many thouſands of a proper ſize for tranſplanting; and if wanted to be ſent over ſea, will be carefully put up in either matts, caſks, or boxes, free of any expence except the firſt coſt of the ſaid matts, caſks, or boxes. Any perſon may have the ſaid trees, &c. ſent to New-York, every Tueſday and Friday, as on thoſe days two boats, the one commanded by John Yates, the other by William Keeſe, who may commonly be ſeen at or near Burling's Slip, conſtantly ply from Flushing to New York: But ſhould neither of the boats be there, orders for the trees may be left with Mr. Samuel Prince, Cabinet-maker, in New-York, oppoſite the ſign of the Horſe and Cart, in William ſtreet, formerly known by the name of Cart and Horſe ſtreet.

Any perſon may ſee a full catalogue of the contents of this nurſery, by applying to the above Samuel Prince 11—4

STOLEN or STRAYED,

FROM a Paſture at Norwalk, on the Night of the 10th Inſtant, a thickſet, ſorrel MARE, four Years old, Part blooded, near 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, paces a ſlow Travel, an excellent trotter, has a white Face with a dark Spot between her Noſtrils; her left Hind Leg white, has a large Scar on her left Thigh below her Buttock, her Joint above her Fetlock of the left Leg bigger than the other. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, or gives Information to me, or Jonathan Ketchum, at Norwalk, ſo that the Subſcriber may have her ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by me

DANIEL KETCHUM.

Frederickſburgh, October 14, 1775. 11—4

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG Man who has been uſed to drive a Carriage and take care of Horſes, can be well recommended for his ſobriety and honeſty.—Inquire of the Printer. 11—14

RUN away, yeſterday the 11th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, next door to the Coffee Houſe, an apprentice lad named Garrat Sickles, 18 years of age, about five feet and an half high, ſlim made, brown hair and complexion, and freckled face. Had on or took with him, ſeveral ſhirts white and checked, a pair buckſkin breeches and a pair of tow trowſers, thread and woolen ſtockings, a pair of round plated buckles, a new pale blue cloth coat and waiſtcoat, mohair buttons; a mixt homeſpun, and a new ſtriped jacket, a wool and a caſtor hat, both faſhionably made. Whoever takes up and returns the ſaid apprentice, if taken up in the county of New-York, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings, and if taken out of the county, three pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

10 13 DANIEL SICKLES.

ON Sunday July 30th, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open and robbed of ſundry articles, viz. a ſilver watch, with a ſilver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a ſilver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table ſpoon, mark unknown; a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a pair marked R. C. and a P C S; an odd ditto marked J. S; a pair of ſilver carved knee buckles; 6 ſilver tea ſpoons, 6 old do. do. one of them marked M. C. a ſtone box in the form of a prayer book, with ſundry pieces of old gold and ſilver viz. a half johannes, 4 half guineas, 9 dollars, and a French crown, ſundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fiſcher, two acc. a bill of ſale for a negro wench, purchaſed from Neal Shaw, at £. 80. which is on the barlis and a bag of coppers. Whoever ſhall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

9—3 RICHARD CORNISH.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, and now confined in Goal at the White-Plains, in Weſtcheſter county, an indented runaway ſervant man, named John Ogden, belonging to Mr. John Chipa of Morris county, who may have him, on application to the ſubſcriber, and paying charges.

GILBERT OGDEN

September 28, 1775. 9—13

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.